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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/670,875	09/25/2003	James A. Stokes	22564/09000	22564/09000 5774	
7590 03/18/2004			EXAMINER		
Kyle M. Globerman			SMITH, KIMBERLY S		
Nelson Mullins P.O. Box 11070	Riley & Scarborough, LL)	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
Columbia, SC 29211-1070			3644		
			DATE MAILED: 03/18/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)					
		10/670,87	75	STOKES ET AL.	\wedge				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner		Art Unit					
		Kimberly S	S Smith	3644					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply									
A SHI THE I - Exter after - If the - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA' asions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communical period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) data period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutor re to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, if eply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TION. 7 CFR 1.136(a). In no ever ation. 1 ys, a reply within the statury period will apply and with the statute cause the apply and with the statute.	ent, however, may a reply be time story minimum of thirty (30) day Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS from ication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timel the mailing date of this or D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	y. ommunication.				
Status									
2a)□	Responsive to communication(s) filed on This action is FINAL . 2b) Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice up	☑ This action is neallowance except	on-final. for formal matters, pro		e merits is				
Dienoeiti	on of Claims	•							
4)⊠ 5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the appl 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are we claim(s) is/are we claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction	vithdrawn from col							
Applicati	on Papers								
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Extra drawing(s) filed on <u>25 September 20</u> Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to by	$\frac{003}{1}$ is/are: a)⊠ and to the drawing(s) be correction is require	e held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 Cl	FR 1.121(d).				
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119								
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for a All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority doc 2. Certified copies of the priority doc 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International see the attached detailed Office action for	cuments have bee cuments have bee he priority docume Bureau (PCT Rule	n received. n received in Applicati ents have been receive e 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	Stage				
Attachmen	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)					
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Infor	e of References Cited (PTO-692) se of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO- mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTC r No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/25/03</u> .		Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate	O-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the

subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

the invention.

3. The term "larger than an expected cross-section width" in claim 1 is a relative term which

renders the claim indefinite. The term "larger than an expected cross-sectional width" is not

defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite

degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the

invention. One with skill in the art would not be able to determine the metes and bounds of the

claim as there is no range in which an animal may be expected to burrow a hole and therefore the

width of the anchor cannot be positively ascertained.

4. Regarding claim 7, it is unclear as to whether the harness claimed is the same harness as

previously claimed in the independent claim 1.

5. Claim 10 recites the limitation "the pet" in 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for

this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 12-14, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Killion, US Patent 5,358,258.

Killion discloses a tether line (60), a harness (10), a connector (50) and a restraint anchor (20); wherein the connector comprises a snap bolt and a swivel eye (as positively viewed in Figure 4); wherein the anchor is a semi-rigid deformable, hollow sphere; wherein the harness connects to the pet restraint device through the connector; wherein the harness is a break-away collar (as the attachment of the collar is a hook and loop fastener, the collar is considered break-away as the hook portion will separate from the loop portion upon exertion of a given amount of force); wherein the harness is a collar; wherein the harness releasably attaches the tether is releasably attached.

Regarding claim 9, the restraint anchor defines respective widths in at least two orthogonal dimensions that are larger than a width of a pets shoulders, as numerous animals have a shoulder width less than that of a soccer ball.

Regarding claim 14, Killion discloses the connector comprising a manually releasable clasp disposed at one end and a non-releasable clasp disposed at an opposite end (as detailed in Figure 4).

Regarding claim 17, Killion discloses the tether line is an elastic material

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9. Claims 4, 5, 15, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Killion, US Patent 5,358,258.

Killion discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, Killion does not disclose the tether line being made of polyvinyl chloride line, a steel cable or a metal alloy material. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use either polyvinyl chloride line or a steel cable, since applicant has not disclosed that the material for the tether line solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with any material for the tether line. Attention is drawn to paragraph [013] of the instant application in which it is stated that the line may be formed from an elastic or inelastic material.

Regarding claims 15 and 16, Killion discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, Killion does not positively disclose the material from which the restraint anchor is formed. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a semi-deformable polymer, particularly rubber, for the restraint anchor, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice.

10. Claims 6 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Killion as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Schaubach, US Patent 6,142,889.

Killion discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, Killion does not disclose the use of a sleeve that surrounds the tether line. Schaubach teaches within the same field of endeavor the use of a sleeve (20) to protect the tether line from damage and to prevent tangling of the tether line. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teaching of Schaubach's sleeve with the device of Killion in order to provide a protective barrier for the tether line and to prevent tangling of the tether line.

11. Claims 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Killion as applied to claims 7 and 10 above, and further in view of Reichert, US Patent 4,247,117.

Killion discloses the device substantially as claimed. While it is noted that the restraining device of Killion is capable of placement about the shoulder of the intended user, Reichert teaches that it is known to use a shoulder harness as traditionally defined in tethering a restraint anchor to a body. As these two restraining devices were art-recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to substitute the shoulder harness as taught by Reichert for the harness as disclosed by Killion.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Carey (US 4,687,209), Petrusek (US 4,121,829), Supowitz (US 2,941,504), Hauter (US 5,586,760), Allred et al. (US 5,916,046), Gerard (US 229,691).

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimberly S Smith whose telephone number is 703-308-8515. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 10:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles T Jordan can be reached on 703-306-4159. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

kss

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